

26 AD

Tiberius withdraws to  
Capreae.

Sejanus supreme  
in Rome.

Pontius Pilate made procurator  
of Judaea.

26-36

Pontius Pilate was procurator  
of Judaea.

26  
27-37 AD

1912 Dates J-BK

Tiberius stayed at  
CAPRI

Beautiful rocky island at the southern entrance to Bay of Naples. Augustus built palaces and aqueducts which were improved by TIBERIUS, who also built twelve villas in honor of the twelve gods. In the largest of these (VILLA JOVIS) Tiberius passed the last ten years of his life.

Tradition says he hurled his victims  
into the sea from precipitous rocks  
745 feet hi in the northeast corner  
of the island

26-36

Pontius Pilate was Prefect  
of IUDAEA

26 AD

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Pilate constructed a new  
aqueduct, but it cannot be  
identified.

26-36

Pontius Pilate was procurator under Tiberius.

The trial and death of Jesus of course occurred during Pilate's term, though the dating of these events varies from 27 to 33.

26AD

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Tiberius left Rome for Campania.  
Sejanus's power increased  
considerably.



26AD

Tiberius retires to Capri; leaving Rome in charge of SEJANUS, prefect of the PRAETORIAN Guard.

26 → 36 AD

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Pilate was procurator (Roman  
Gov) of Judaea.

AD 26

Pontius Pilate arrived in  
Judaea to be procurator.

He had an unsavoury reputation.

The unlucky official who had to  
mediate between Jews and Romans  
was CAIAPHAS, the High Priest.  
He was assisted by a Council of  
Assistant Priests; the SANHEDRIN.

and supported by a large force of  
armed police

26AD - 30AD  $\pm$   $\rightarrow$  33AD  $\pm$

At the time of Jesus, a Jewish man was allowed more than one wife, although few could afford the additional expense.

26 AD

For the last 11 years of the  
life of Tiberius, the years  
during which he was  
sunk in enquiries of  
Capreae, PONTIUS PILATE was  
PRO CURATOR or lieutenant  
governor of Judaea, while  
Herod Antipas (the slayer of  
John the Baptist) one of

the brood of Herod the Great reigned  
in the North

26-36 A.D.

Pontius Pilate was procurator

Soon after death of Herod, Judea  
was made into a minor Roman province  
ruled by governors called procurators



26-36 AD.

Pontius Pilate was the 6th procurator of Judaea. Official residence at Caesarea with judicial visits to other places. Christ was brought before him for judgment in Jerusalem.

Eventually he was banished to Gaul.

26AD - 36~37AD

PONTIUS PILATE

Roman Procurator of JUDAEA.

He was supposedly a ruthless governor, and he was removed at the complaint of Samaritans amongst whom (along with Galileans) he engineered a massacre (Luke 13.1). His attempt to evade responsibility in the trial of Jesus was caused by his fear of the high priests' power and his difficult responsibility for the peace of

of Palestine. According to tradition,  
he committed suicide at Rome.

26AD → 36AD

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Pontius Pilate was Governor  
of Judea under Tiberius Caesar.

he let the clamoring priests have their way, and delivered Jesus to them to be crucified with two thieves.

26 AD

#### RISE OF CHRISTIANITY

Jesus of Nazareth was born probably in 4 BC, at Bethlehem, a hamlet of JUDEA (the date of Christ's birth was computed some 600 years later by a Greek monk. We know that the monk put the date at least 4 yrs too late. Some scholars think the true date was the year which we call 7 BC; but the whole question of exact dates in Christ's life is obscure.)

He grew up as the son of a humble Carpenter in an obscure corner of the Roman world. In 26 AD, in the reign of Tiberius, he began to teach publicly

throughout Judea. The poorer people in the country  
distinctly loved him gladly; and the priests, angry at his  
great disregard of religious ceremonial, began to lose  
his influence. Judea was nothing with descent  
at lower Nile, and the masses were looking eagerly  
for a messiah. Messiah is expected, to lead them  
in a glorious war against the foreign conquerors and  
to restore the Jewish empire of David and Solomon.  
Many of these who gathered about Jesus believed  
that he would do these things. In vain did he  
declare to them, "My Kingdom is not of this  
world," and say that they should "render unto  
Caesar the things that are Caesar's": their expectations  
and the vision among the people gave a handle to  
his enemies. To destroy him, the priests decided  
that he should bring up King of the Jews, and that  
he was stirring up rebellion against Rome.  
The highest Jewish tribunal decided him guilty;  
but it could not impose a death penalty without  
approval of the Roman governor. That officer, PONTIUS  
PILATE, decided that he found no fault in the  
charges, but with Jewish Roman contempt

26 TO 36 A.D.

PONTIUS PILATE

Pontius Pilate, the Roman procurator before whom Jesus was taken for judgement. He ruled Judea from 26 to 36 and ended his life in exile in Gaul.



A.D. 26 until A.D. 36 or 37

JOSEPH CAIAPHAS

High priest of the Jews from A.D. 26 until A.D. 36 or 37, a SADDUCEE, son-in-law of ANNAS. He presided at the council which condemned Jesus to death. Later he joined in the examination of Peter and John.



26 or 27 AD

About year 26 or 27 AD the Jewish people were startled by the voice of one more prophet like those of the Old Testament - John the son of ZACHARIAH